THE EL PASO HERALD FARMING PAGE

PRODUCTION OF EGGS: HOW TO OBTAIN BEST RESULTS

By H. H. Schutz, Assistant Agronomist New Mexico A. & M. College

try products are equal in value to our cotton and hay crops; that the egg is the most dilestible form of meat and can be cooked in a multitude of ways; that the flesh of the chicken is prized by everyone, and that the barnyard fowl is the oldest of our domestic animals, it becomes difficult to understand that so little attention has been given to making poultry raising a science as well as an art. Before 1880 our knowledge of poultry production was negligible, and even after three decades of investigation there is a great deal still to be

Conditions Differ.

Our conditions here in the southwest for poultry raising are different in some respects from those prevailing in other regions, but on the whole they are very favorable. The egg and meat markets always offer generous prices, and the value of feed is reasonable enough to allow liberal profits. Hens hatch as large a percentage of eggs here as elsewhere, and the excessive dryness of our climate need not affect the humidity in the incubators if moisture pans are placed in them. By proper breeding and feeding 200 egg hens should be as easily developed here as in other parts.

The Food.
In feeding animals of any kind, it is, of course, the desire to get the most returns for the least food. We know little of the fundamental principles governing the feeding of fowls, and until by experiments we are able to determine what breadth of ration is best suited to their needs we must use the rules of nutrition applied to other when fed a palatable variety of foods they seem to do best.

in a comparatively short time. Green foods cause them to eat less of such rations as grain by-scraps and such rations as grain by strong aground, bone, and to lay more eggs. At ground, bone, and to lay more eggs. At the Maine Agricultural college, five pounds of clover hay cut into short lengths, are given each day to every 100 birds in winter. Here in our region, alfalfa of a green and succulent nature furnishes us with an economical food that produces eggs and these with yolks of a deep yellow color. Determining Rations.

At the Rhode Island station an interesting experiment was conducted to determine the best breadth of ration for laying fowls. Pens consisting of 10 hens each were fed on medium, narrow and wide rations during the moiting season to test the effect of these upon egg production. The medium ration had a nutritive ratio of 1 to 5, and consisted of cracked corn for morning feed. and a mash for night feed, consisting of bran 16 pounds, corn meal 13 pounds, beef scrap five pounds, cottonseed meal four pounds, linseed meal three pounds. The narrow ration, nutritive ratio of I to 2.8, was made up of oats for morning and the same night fed as in the m ration, while at noon, three times a week, 214 ounces of green cut bone was given to each to narrow the ration. The wide ration, nutritive ratio 1 to 8.4, consisted of cracked corn in the morning, and at night a mash of bran 141 pounds, corn meal 16 pounds. The Cost.

At the end of three years the me dium ration fowls had laid 729 eggs, the narrow 909 and the wide 509, at a cost of 70 cents, 65 cents and 58 cents, respectively, per year. This experiment showed that the narrow ration, costing less than the medium and slightly more

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I have in my possession a preceription for nervous debility, lack of vigor, weakened man hood, failing memory and lame back, brought on by successes, unnatural drains, or the follies of youth, that has cured so many wors and nervous men right in their own homes—without any additional help or medicine—that I think every man who wishes to regain his manly power and virility, quickly and quietly, should have a copy. So I have determined to send a copy of the prescription free of charge, in a plain, ordinary sealed envelope to any man who will write me for it.

This prescription comes from a phy-

for it.

This prescription comes from a physician who has made a special study of men and I am convinced it is the surest acting combination for the cure of deficient manhood and vigor failure ever

ficient manhood and vigor failure ever put together.

I think I owe it to my fellow man to send them a copy in confidence so that any man anywhere who is weak and discouraged with repeated failures may stop drugging himself with harmful patent medicines, secure what I believe is the quickest acting restorative, upsailding. SPOT TOUCHING remedy ever devised, and so cure himself at home quietly and quickly. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, 4049 Luck Building, Detroit. Mich., and I will send you a copy of this splendid recipe in a plain ordinary envelope free of charge. A great many doctors would charge \$2.00 to \$5.00 for merely writing out a prescripmany doctors would charge \$3.00 to \$5.00 for merely writing out a prescrip-tion like this—but I send it entirely tree.

HEN we consider that our poul- than the wide ration, produces more try products are equal in eggs and these version. ords have shown a hen to have hid 251 eggs a year, or practically five a week; however, 140 is about the average for hens. Considering that it costs from 75 cents to \$1 to keep a hen and figuring eggs at 25 cents a dozen, the 140 would be worth about \$4.50 a year. A but two or three eggs a day. thousand hens of the latter variety

would be worth while.

Winter Eggs. In the winter time, the retail price of fresh eggs is frequently two to three times the average summer price, consequently it is interesting to ascerwhether we can train our hens to take advantage of these prices. man named Van Dresser figured that by withholding food from a hen when she begins to molt, she could be induced to attend to this phase of her yearly routine in about a month's time, and then give all her attention to the production of eggs. The older hens begin molting by August or September, whereas, the early hatched pullets are just beginning to lay at this time. The Brahmas and Cochins begin laying at 8 months, the Plymouth Rocks at 6, the Leghorns and Wyandottes at 5. Now, when fowls molt during cold weather, the drain upon their vitality is such that egg production necessarily becomes a secondary part of their daily

Hens Have to Hustle.

DRY FARM CORN.

By H. H. Schutz.

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The Rhode Island Reds fed continually produced 75 eggs the first 30 days of the test; the White Leghorns 172, the starved R. I. Reds laid 17 eggs, the White Leghorns 25, a difference of 205 eggs. The starved birds ceased laying the seventh day. In 30 days after the beginning of the test the fowls that had fasted had a new coat of feathers egg capacity hen would have a net and had begun to lay, while the others value of about \$2, while the 251 egg hen were just beginning to molt and laid

Some Experiments.

This method of starving, stopping egg production and reducing weight, then feeding generously on 'ations which tend to promote the growth of feathers and building up the system was tried at the Cornell station with but indifferent results. The conclusion was that the starved hens laid more winter eggs, but paid a much smaller yearly profit; also that hens that molt very late shed their feathers in less time than those that molt earlier, and give a higher ing, but fewer winter eggs.

In view of such conflicting experience, it seems best for us to feed our hens well and provide warm but well ventilated houses for them. At the West Virginia station, it was found that houses with cloth curtains on them increased egg production when used in the coldest weather, but in warmer weather they acted unfavorably, making the hens susceptible to colds just as drafty houses are apt to.

Interesting Results. At the West Virginia station, in Au-gust, 1902, one pen of Rhode Island Reds and one of White Leghorns of ducted by Dr. Gowell at the Maine sta-One of the interestinf features of the 2 yearold hens received no food for 13 tion is that a dry mixture of say bran, the rules of nutrition applied to other animals. Chickens are omnivorous and days, except what they could pick up corn meal, beef scrap and such kept

gain of weight, production of eggs, hatching power of eggs, days lost in molting, mortality, health and profit per hen than those that were fed a wet mash. This is quite natural, for a dry food forces the gizzard to discharge its function-to grind the food to a pulp -and obviates digestive disorders.

Balancing Rations.

Rations should always be balanced if chickens are kept confined. Where they are allowed free range this is not so important, for they are able to find insects, grass and seeds to feed upon. It should not be forgotten that for best growth and the prevention of digestive disturbances and overworking of the liver in fowls that are penned up, fresh | water, charcoal and grit should always be where the chickens can reach them, and many poultry raisers provide cabbage or beets for the fowls to pick at as they feel the inclination to do so.

For laying hens, weighing from three to five pounds, a ration of nutritive yearly production than the earlier molt- ratio of 1 to 4.6 is very satisfactory and should have dry matter 5.50 pounds, ash 30, protein 1, carbohydrates 3.15, fat .35, feed value 10,300 calories, or feeding corn 3 pounuds, wheat 2 pounds, beef scrap 1 pound, clover hay 1 pound, or slightly less of alfalfa hay, makes a splendid ration for dry feeding in

For summer feeding of hens weighing from five to eight pounds, cracked corn I pound, wheat % pound, corn meal % pound, wheat middlings, % pound, buckwheat middings 1/2 pound, animal meal 1/2 pound, fresh bone 2-3 pound, green sifalfa 3/4 pound, is rec-

During the molting period, substituting linseed meal 1/2 pound, or sunflowin their runs, where outs had been in a hopper where the hens can eat of er seed for 1/2 pound of beef scrap in sown in the spring. Two other pens of similar fewls were fed as usual on crowding and gorging themselves at allowing them all the green grass or Being of an active nature, with a of similar lowis were lost as usual on the short body temperature of about 105 deg. F., mash, beef scraps, corn, wheat and oats, feeding time through fear of the short body temperature of about 105 deg. F., mash, beef scraps, corn, wheat and oats, feeding time through fear of the short through the short time scales. It is more according to the short time of the short time

of plant food is preferable. Deep plow-

ing and thorough harrowing should

precede throwing the land into ridges.

February or early in March, the slips

If the seed bed was started late in

can be reached at all times. It has been the plants, following this with a hoeing found (Massachusetts) that with beef to better draw the dirt about them. scrap as the source of animal food in Two cultivations are ordinarily suffithe ration, wheat gave better results cient unless the land is very weedy. as a regular egg producer than corn; The number of irigations varies bewhereas, using milk albumen as the tween three and 10, depending upon source of animal food, corn gave better the soil, the date of transplanting and results than either wheat or buckwheat, weather conditions. Should the ground At the Cornell station, hens fed a be allowed to become too dry, the podry mash of crackers, corn, wheat and tato goes too deep into the soil to be oats in hoppers gave better results in easily harvested, and does not yield so well as when making a more com

pact growth near the surface. If carefully harvested and profusely stored, they are easily kept in the win ter. Using a large plow to turn the potatoes out of the ground injures but few of them, and those that are not bruised and are well cured may be stored with but little trouble. This is usually done by placing them in large piles and covering with straw and earth or in layers of dry sand.

+++++++++++++ + POINTERS FOR DRY FARMERS From Des Moines (N. M.) Swastika.

Any farmer who thinks he can a roller to advantage can easily make one in the following way. Get a log from the mountains of the desired length and thickness. Work it over until it is of the same diameter at both and then here a hole into the center. ends, then bore a hole into the center of each end into which you will drive a heavy boit. Allow the bolt to extend out of the log about four inches. Attach one end of a chain to each of these bolts and to the other end attach a whiffletree. In this way you will have one horse attached to each end of roller and you are ready to go ahead. If the roller is too large and heavy for two horses, a team can be hitched to each end of it in the manner indicated

But while we are talking about the roller, let us not forget that its possibilities for harm are fully equal to its possibilities for good. The gospel of dry farming includes deep plowing then packing the subsurface and follow with light surface cultivation. The roller packs the surface, which is just the thing that should not be done. In the absence of a sufsurface packer, a heavy roller may be useful in packing down and squeezing the air out of newly plowed land, providing it is folimmediately with the harrow to cosen the surface and reestablish the To leave the surface packdust mulch. To leave the surface pack-ed as would be the case if the harrow is not used after the roller, would facilitate evaporation.

It is the atmosphere that dries out the soil. Land that is plowed and allewed to lay up loose soon loses all moisture because the air passes through it freely. The way to conserve the moisture is to drive the air out of the This is done by packing. A subsurface packer is the re teol for this purpose, but if that is not to be had, harrowing is the next best thing; or possibly, a combination of rolling and harrowing as suggested should now be ready to transplant into

the field. The slips are planted in ridges about a foot apart and the The lighter and saudier the soil the ridges are spaced three and a half to four feet. If set out early they are better able to withstand shortage of water in the summer. One of the most more packing it requires. waxy loam, such as ours, in the esti-mation of the writer, does not require much packing and the danger to be satisfactory ways of setting out the plants is to work slightly ahead of the avoided arises rather from the fact rrigation water; but whatever method that it is liable to become too much is used, it is essential to get water to them as soon after transplanting as possible. Some growers plant slips on both sides of the ridge, but it seems best to plant at about the level the irrigation water will reach and only on one that it is liable to become too much packed by working it when it is too wet. A heavy soil if worked when wet is quite apt to dry into a hard, flinty condition. My idea is that if ground is plowed a sufficient time before planting and is harrowel give it about all the packing it needs. This is one of the great advantages of fall plowing. The clods break up and the soil packs and becomes firm and

ple, in the case of the giant peach above mentioned

next question was to ascertain where it was grown. This was quickly learn-ed; also the fact that 100,000 of these peaches were supplied annually to the court at Peking. It is, in truth, a roy-al peach—deemed worthy to be eaten by the emperor and his household. Next was the problem of obtaining a few sticks of the precious budwood, which, when it had been purchased from the Buddhist priest in the manner described, was suitably packed and shipped to Washington. We shall be growing those peaches in this country before long, and doubtless they will fetch a pretty

All Facts Wanted. and how the products are Such details have an obvious

Many plants introduced through the medium of seeds. Thus it was with the sorghum, fetched from China, which, though we have had it only a few years, is already worth to us \$40,000,000 per annum. Likewise with the alfalfa and drouth proof grasses which ex-plorer N. E. Hanson brought from the dry steppes of Aslatic Russia. And the same with macaroni wheat-that wonderful grain which, remarkable for the great size of its heads and for the percentage of gluten its kernals contain, represents a value to us of \$20,000,000 a year, immense areas of the dry for ordinary wheats, being now

Wheat Seed From Russia. The macaroni wheat problem was studied out in Russia by another agri-cultural explorer, Mark A. Carleton, who, when persuaded of the value of the variety, sent a few bushels of it to the United States. These were distributed among several experiment stations in different states, for trial. The grain having proved both productive and promising, enough of it for use as seed was placed in the hands of selected farmers, who gave a written guarantee to devote a certain area to its cultiva-

or protruding piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the new and Saharan oases; and, from Arabia, a new alfalfa, which has yielded more heavily by 25 percent in the irrigated southwest than any other variety. Planters are asking for seed in ton lots.

Scientists on Long Trips,
Frank N. Meyer, who recently return
View all the vegetables, fruits, grown in the region, and to pick out what seems new and peculiar excelence. Necesnew and peculiar excelence, Necesnew and peculiar excelence and peculiar excelence and peculiar excelence and peculiar excelen

Baby's coming will be a time of rejoicing, and not of apprehension and fear, if Mother's Friend is used by the expectant mother in preparation of the event. This is not a medicine to be taken internally, but a liniment to be applied to the

body, to assist nature in the necessary physical changes of the system. Mother's Friend is composed of oils and medicines which prepare the muscles and tendons for the unusual strain, render the ligaments supple and elastic, aids in the expanding of the skin and fiesh fibres, and strengthens all the membranes and tissues. It lessens the pain and danger at the crisis, and assures future health to the mother. Mother's Friend is sold at drug stores. Write for our free book, containing valuable information for expectant Mothers.

THE BRADFIELD CO., ATLANTA, GA.

able scale, it soon found its way to which combination, California is now while the secretary of agriculture had ordered a shipment of 2000 bushels of macaroni wheat from Russia, and the new grain was placed within reach of nybody who might want to grow it.
This is substantially the course of

procedure through which any new plant introduced into the United Stales must pass. Most of them, for one reason or another, do not prove satisfactory on trial, and are thrown out; the exceptional one is accepted and cultivated. The glant radish from China, for example, which can be planted in August, and grown into November, yielding an appetizing fresh table vegetable throughout the winter, is highly recommended by Dr. Fairchild for our kitchen gardens. Seeds of it can al-ready be obtained from some seedmen.

Japanese Rice a Success. A Japanese variety of rice, contrib-uted by explorer S. A. Khapp, is proving an immense success. It has revo-lutionized rice growing in Louisiana and Texas, where the bulk of that cereal grown in this country is produced. A great advantage it has is that it does not crack. Already it is worth at least \$2,000,000 a year to us. It has played its part in raising the value of land in the coast sections of the two states mentioned from \$2 to \$40 an acre, and in the increase of the output of rice from 175,000,000 pounds to 650,000,000 pounds.

Explorer W. T. Swingle, who brought date trees from Saharan oases for the southwest, a few years ago, has like-wise fetched from Africa, Italy and Asia Minor the wild fig trees on which alone the insects which fertilize cultivated figs are able to subsist; and, to make the job complete, he has im-ported the insects also. Thanks to

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ion had gone. I was completely cured. I should be only too glad if people with a similar disease would come to me and find out the truth. I would only

recommend them to use Cuticura. Mrs. Bertha Sachs, 1621 Second Ave., New

"Mrs. Bertha Sachs is my sister-in-law and I know well how she suffered and was cured by the Cuticura Remedies after many other treatments failed. Morris Sachs, 321 E. 89th St., New York, N. Y., Secretary of Deutsch-Ostrowoer Unt.-Verein, Kempner Hebrew Benevo-lent Society, etc."

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York, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1909.

CURED BY TWO SETS

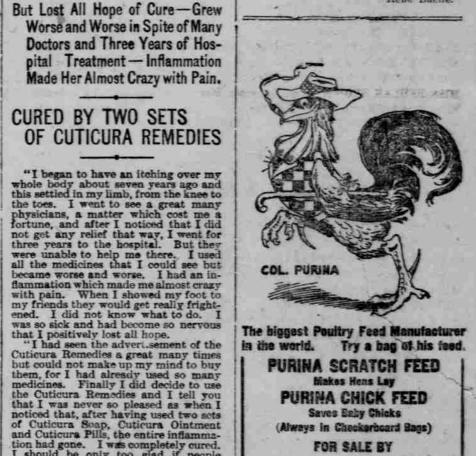
market and to seed dealers, who could sending the choicest of figs to eastern be counted upon to distribute it. Mean-markets by the carloads Many Frenks Found.

Among other new plants recently im-ported into this country by Meyer and other explorers are a hulless oat and a hulless barley both from China; a cabbage that grows on a tall stalk; gourds, grown on trellises, which are palatable vegetable when young, a blue raspberry, from India; peppers of un-familiar kinds, from tropical America, a Japanese reed, suitable for mats; a fruit (from Roumania), which ought to recommend itself for restaurants and clubs; a Chinese tree that bears wins colored fruits resembling strawberries; a walnut with a thin shell like that of a peanut; some brand new varieties of potatoes from the archipelago of Chi-loe, off the coast of Chile, where the potato is supposed to have originated and a number of choice species of bam-

Bamboo in California. The bamboos, by the way, are being propagated on a considerable scale in experimental gardens maintained by the government plant bureau at Chico, Cal. Before long according to present plans, groves of the best va-rieties will be established in various parts of the south; and, when they have had time to develop, manufacturers will be invited to take a look at them, and will be supplied with material from them in sufficient quantities for trial in the making of barrel hoops, ladders, trays, furniture, and ever so many other things which bamboo is good for. As this country, we are sadly ignorant of the usefulness of the bam-

All Importations Examined. It ought to be mentioned, in conclusion, that every consignment of introduced plants undergoes careful examby the bureau of entomology on arrival, to make sure that it carries neither injurious insects nor objectional fungi. Any insects found are duly identified. The inspection for fungi is performed by the official mycologist of the plant bureau—Mrs. Flora Wambaugh Patterson. For each bundle or package received a card is made out and flied, and in this way-the history of every plant sent in is kept for fut-

Rene Bache.



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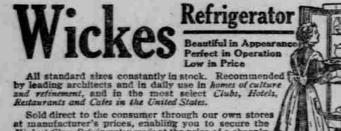
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If the corn is to be planted with a ed. The Jersey group thrives farther corn planter, it is only necessary to north than the potatoes of the yam follow the disk with a smoothing har- types. Of the former, the Big Stem Jerrow and the seed bed is ready. How sey, the Yellow Jersey and Red Jersey ever, many farmers prefer to use a six are the ones principally grown; of the inch plow and turn the seed under about | yams, the Southern Queen, Pumpkin, four inches with it. The grain is Georgia, Florida and Red Bermuda take

with two grains in a hill. Between April 15 and May 1. in June and July or August, others

any duration. In 1989, G. M. Devinney raised in Colorado a white flint corn that shelled a pound to every five ears, or 26 bushels per acre; also a cient variety from Nebraska that shelled a pound to every two ears, or 65 bushels per acre. He found it best to have one stalk in a hill, thereby securing one good ear, than to have more and perhaps get only a

MORMONS PLAN COLONY SOUTH OF DEL RIO, TEX.

bunch of dried stalks.

Bishop Johnson, of Colonia Diaz, an Utah Official Will Visit Site of Proposed Settlement. W. Derby Johnson, Mormon bishop,

of Colonia Diaz, and his cousin, H. F. Johnson, arrived in El Paso from Salt Lake City Friday, after succeeding in interesting some prominent Mormons of the north in a colonization project south of Del Rio. The assurance of the K. C., M. & O.

railroad for Del Rio has brought announcement from Mormon officials that Mexican land to the south will be colonized along a new and extensive plan. Bishop Johnson will be met in El Paso by three representatives from Salt Lake, and the party will proceed to Del Ri-Saturday night. The bishop's son, Zeno M. Johnson, who will be remembered as attending the El Paso fair, has joined his father here.

TOWN LOTS TO BE SOLD IN PARKER, ARIZONA.

Washington, D. C., May 7.-Delegate Raiph Cameron's amendment to the indian bill providing for the sale of town lots in the town of Parker, Aria, on an senate and house, and goes to the president, all within 25 hours from the time it went before the senate committee.

Made by Skilled Cabinet Makers



Growing Sweet Potatoes By H. H. Schutz, Assistant Agronomist New Mexico A. & M. College.

POR planting corn en arid lands, plow deep in the fall and leave plow deep in the fall and leave the surface fairly rough to facilitate the catching of rain and snow. THERE are about ten varieties of If the land is ridged, to prevent the sweet potatões in the United snow from drifting, the ridges should States that are of commercial naturally run at right angles to the importance. The Jersey group varieties direction of the prevailing winds. In are suitable for markets that require a the spring, disk harrow thoroughly and dry, mealy potato; in the south and destroy as many as possible of the early where moist fleshed potatoes are preferred those known as yams are plantdropped every fourth furrow and the precedence. It is best to grow those hills are three feet apart in the rows, varieties commonly planted in this region at first and experiment with oth-

ers in a small way. In New Mexico the dry farm corn is usually planted between April 15 and There are few crops that pay larger hoe once and plow shallow toward duction is small, and the yield may be the rows. It is well to cultivate when- as much as 15,000 to 20,000 pounds per ever the rains destroy the mulch which | acre. In selecting a soil for planting usually happens when the rains are of the potatoes, a deep sandy loam with

May I. Some farmers harrow the corn profits than sweet potatoes. They rein June and July or August, others quire little attention, the cost of proout.

a week or so after the slips are set After Vines Run. After the vines have begun to run

organic matter sufficient to make it and have spread a foot or mone, a small fine. It also stores up moisture. RENE BACHE 'S BUDGET.

WONDERS BEING ACCOMPLISHED BY OUR AGRI-CULTURAL EXPLORERS.

Many Novelties Added to Our List of Vegetables, Fruits, and Cereals-Seeking New Things in Out-of-the-Way Corners of the Earth-A Profit Already of \$10,000,000 a Year From Plant Introductions.

in seeking out new vegetables, fruits. cereals etc., in various parts of the world, and starting their cultivation in our own country. The annual income already derived by us from just a few of those is well over \$19,000,000, so that the enterprise may be said to have proved fairly profitable.

It has received much help from private individuals, noteworthy amony whom is Barbour Lathrop, of Chicagoa man of wealth and culture, who has made journeys to the most remote corplants. On several of those trips he was accompanied by is now chief of the division of Indian reservation, was adopted by the plant introduction in the department of agriculture.

> The business in question is in many respects exceedingly picturesque. The plants, which reach Washington from all parts of the globe, are sometimes trees or bushes; but more often they take the shape of little bundles of sticks, which are "budwood," ready for keep the buds alive.

In this shape it was that Mr. Fairchild sent, from Spain, not long ago, bud-wood of the Jerdan almond, which, grafted in California, bids fair to proluce all the almonds we want of that for sale in the market towns, where variety, so highly prized by confection- they are assembled conveniently for ers, so that we shall not be obliged to inspection. This makes the work of the Import them any longer. Likewise explorers much easier, because they dates, for Arizona, from the Persian guif are thus enabled quickly to pass in re-

ASHINGTON, D. C., May 7.—
The government, up to date, has invested about \$450,000 of coldproof grains and grasses, has in "plant introductions"—that is to say, in sealth of the sent back again, to wander just been sent back again, to wander through little known parts of Asia, including Turkestan, and pick up what he can in the way of new and valuable plants. His last journey was the most profitable ever made by any agricultural explorer, resulting as it did in the discovery and securing of hundreds of hitherto unfamiliar varieties, including a cabbage that weighs 40 pounds and a radish as big as a child's head. In fruits and vegetables, we are accustomed to associate bigness with coarseness; but this cabbage is almost of objectionable odor when cooked. Likewise we have nothing superior in texture or taste to the huge peaches, weighing a pound apiece, which Mr. Meyer discovered in the province of Shantung, obtaining the budwood sur-

reptitiously from a Buddhist priest who yielded to the persuasion of \$2 cash in hand. Investigates Chinese Field.

Mr. Meyer, with half dozen Chinamen to help transport his supplies and whatever he might collect in the way of plant material, journeyed through use in grafting. They may be wrapped regions never previously visited by a with waxed tape, to retain moisture, and white man. He traveled over 2000 miles done up in straw, or (in the case of on foot. But the most important part grafting wood, enclosed in tin tubes, of his method was to visit (as is the each stick scaled at both ends with custom of agricultural explorers) the wax, to prevent evaporation and thus market towns, and examine such fruits, vegetables, or other products of the soil, as might seem to be unfamiliar and of special desirableness.

Of course, the agricultural products of any district are sure to be found

The Chinese Pench. When Mr. Meyer came across the peach, at a market in Shantung, the

It is always important, when varieties of useful plants are found, to learn just how they are grown and har-vested, and how the products are stored. bearing upon prospects of success with the crop, whatever it may be. Accordingly, copious notes on such points are made; and the camera is brought into requisition to help out the informa-

planted with it.

PILES CURED AT HOME BY NEW ABSORPTION METHOD

If you suffer from breeding, itching, blind and Saharan eases; and, from Arabia, a view all the vegetables, fruits, grown in absorption treatment; and will also new alfalfa, which has yielded more the region, and to pick out what seems send some of this home treatment free